Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 22, 1930

Florence Bayard Hilles

Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party and Vice-Chairman of the Delaware Branch, who has just returned from a speaking trip to the Middle West in behalf of the Equal Nationality Campaign. Mrs. Hilles is one of the most popular speakers in the Woman's Party, as the results of her trip indicate.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady
Pennsylvania.

The Trend of the Times

THE new Cable Act introduced by Representative John F. Cable of Ohio to "prevent discrimination in the naturalization and immigration laws because of sex" indicates the trend of the times in nationality laws.

The outworn concept of the wife as being merely an appendage of the husband is slowly but surely giving way to the modern picture of woman as a human entity.

All of the countries of the world that have rewritten their nationality laws since the conclusion of the war have recognized the fact of the wife's right to her separate identity.

In the approaching Hague Conference on Codification of International Law, it is to be devoutly hoped that this modern spirit will dictate the decisions.

There can be no excuse in this epoch of the world's history for differentiating between the rights of men and women in regard to so basic a matter as nationality. Women are now enfranchised citizens in most of the civilized countries of the world. Married and unmarried, they exercise a large measure of self-support and they desire recognition under the law as full-grown human beings, not as perennial minors.

The trend of the times is auspicious for action. By including equal nationality laws among its recommendations The Hague Conference may immortalise its sessions.

The Cat is Out of the Bag

MEMBERS of the Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League must find themselves distinctly non-plused at the recent turn of events at Harvard University.

Not only have their kind ministrations in behalf of women workers resulted in the dismissal of Harvard's scrubwomen, but now comes A. L. Endicott, comptroller of Harvard University, with a definition of the purpose of sex-linked welfare legislation that must force even the directors of the Women's Bureau to open their eyes.

In the Boston *Evening Transcript* of January 30 Mr. Endicott neatly and with the ingenuousness of a child lets the cat out of the bag.

Explaining Harvard's action in dismissing the scrubwomen, Mr. Endicott says: "We have not at any time attempted to violate the Minimum Wage Law, *but in replacing these women, whose labor was not efficient, with men we have done exactly what the law was intended to effect.*"

The members of the Woman's Party have of course known, all along, that the result of legislation such as the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law for women only was to brand women as inefficient and to bring about their replacement with men. Mr. Endicott, however, is going a bit too far when he implies that the purpose of all those who backed the Minimum Wage Law was to make scrubbing a matter of sex.

While it is clear that the object of the American Federation of Labor in supporting industrial legislation for women only is to prevent women from invading what they regard as "men's sphere," we cannot believe that the members of the Consumers' League or the Women's Trade Union League consciously desired to divest women of their jobs when they espoused the passage of the Minimum Wage Law.

They meant to "protect" women, to give them an extra penny or two on a silver salver, and in our opinion the miscarriage of their plan is attributable, not a malign purpose, but to a faulty understanding of economics.

Of course welfare legislation for one sex only necessarily implies that that sex has something the matter with it, is weaker, less efficient, of smaller value to the employer than is the opposite sex. Otherwise this type of "protective" legislation would not be required.

In most occupations this implication is accepted without a laugh. In the realm of scrubbing, however, it can only provoke laughter.

Everybody knows that women are just as efficient scrubbers as men, for they have proven their case through a dozen centuries. To define scrubwomen as "inefficient labor" is to describe the offices, hotels and homes of the American people as needing a wash by men. The description does not fit the case.

Poor Mr. Endicott has put Harvard's foot in it deeper than ever. Incidentally, however, he has done a good deed by letting the cat out of the bag.

An Open Letter From Mrs. Hilles

I WANT to report my return from rather a whirlwind trip to the Middle West to speak on the subject of "Nationality." Mrs. Walter Nelson, our Michigan chairman, took me under her hospitable roof during my stay in Detroit, and arranged two delightful meetings for me, one in the Twentieth Century Club, and another at the Y. W. C. A. for a group of National Woman's Party members and their friends. At both of these meetings, resolutions endorsing the draft of the treaty proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women were passed and sent to President Hoover, and at the latter meeting, another resolution recommending the appointment of Emma Wold as one of our delegates to The Hague was passed and sent to the President. On Sunday, my last day in Michigan, Mrs. George T. Hendrie had a delightful tea for a group of friends, who were anxious to hear something of our subject. Here, again, a resolution in behalf of our proposed draft was passed. Much to my pleasure, the motion was made by Mr. John Gaffill, one of Detroit's eminent attorneys, promptly seconded by Mr. Thomas Parker, and passed unanimously. I left Detroit at midnight, and arrived in Chicago the next day, where I was given the rooms for distinguished guests of the Palmer House. This, thanks to the kindness and consideration of Mrs. Katherine S. Magoun, one of our National Woman Party members, and manager of the Woman's Floor. Here Bertha Moller, acting for Mrs. Edwin Lobdell, who was preparing to leave town, had arranged a splendid meeting at the Chicago Woman's Club. The group was largely business and professional women, most enthusiastic, and they not only passed a resolution including the endorsement of Emma Wold as a delegate to the conference, but they also gave a sum of money toward our expenses. I was taken by Bertha Moller to call on Judge John J. McGoorty at the new court house. The Judge, who is performing a great service to his State, stopped long enough to give us a few minutes, and told us he would gladly write to the President in behalf of Emma Wold as one of the delegates to The Hague. One day in Milwaukee, where Mrs. Ruppa had arranged for me a hearing before the Council of Jewish women at the Temple Beth El, and another for the Business and Professional Women's Club, a meeting of a group of National Woman Party members and their friends, arranged by Mrs. Hipke, where resolutions, endorsing the proposed treaty, were passed and sent to the President. So ended my whirlwind trip.

By Florence Bayard Hilles

Women In Finance

Radio Speech of Miss Louise Watson of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on Wednesday, February 12, 1930, Over National Broadcasting Co. System.

WOMEN have been in the investment banking field for less than twenty years and it was the war that gave them their first real opportunity through the sale of Liberty Bonds. Then they were looked upon as something of a curiosity and more than once were granted an interview by a busy man because he was interested in seeing what kind of woman was engaged in selling bonds and what arguments she used in presenting her case. Along in 1920 a New York evening paper reported with an air of great authority that "women were not a success in the bond business for they soon exhausted their list of friends and did not have the courage to stand hard work and small results until success came to them." At that time there were very few women from which to generalize, but most of them, it may be stated equally authoritatively, are still successfully engaged in that business today and their ranks have been augmented slowly until at the present time there are about fifty women in the investment business in New York City and a few more in the big cities such as Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago. I know of no women in the investment business in the South or the far West unless they have gone into it very recently. I remember being told on a visit to Los Angeles a few years ago that there was practically no opening for women salesmen with the large investment houses but in this great pioneer part of the country there may be more freedom for women in this line at present. The great land of opportunity for women in business is New York City and therefore, in my discussion of what women are doing in the investment business, and what they may look forward to I shall be speaking of those I know in New York.

There are a number who are distinctly outstanding. One of the pioneers in this field is now head of the Woman's Department for one of the large public utility houses and has eleven women salesmen under her; another is practically sales manager for her concern in which there are some sixty salesmen but minus the title, while a third is head of the statistical department of her house and often takes a trip to inspect the plant of a company for which her house is considering doing some financing. There is one woman who was hailed in a recent newspaper article as a "maker of millionaires." There are also a few women who for years have been at the top or near the top in organizations in which most of the salesmen are men. The women who are in this particular division of Wall Street do well and their success has encouraged others to come into this field and has made the investment houses that employ women interested in increasing the number of their women salesmen. These women go in on the same basis as the men but it is still generally conceded by their employers that they operate under some handicap and have to be at least 10 per cent. better than men to achieve the same results. They sell to both men and women, and by and large, meet little prejudice but are helped and encouraged by the trust they encounter. Their customers range from small investors to multi-millionaires, banks, insurance companies, and corporations and their contacts are varied and interesting. The biggest producers sell from four to ten millions of dollars worth of bonds annually and it is said there are several whose salary or commission, as the case may be, exceeds $25,000 a year, while the average return for a good salesman is probably somewhere between five and ten thousand dollars a year. In this respect there is no difference between men and women salesmen for in this field they work under the same plan of compensation. A man may and sometimes does have a superior advantage in obtaining an important prospect which merely means that the woman has to work a little harder to achieve the same result.

That she will and has achieved this result many times in the last twelve years is an undisputed fact and she has come to stay. While it is still true in almost every line of banking and business as Katharine Fullerton Gerald once said, that "the extraordinary practical achievements of women are still only the ordinary practical achievements of men," twelve years is, after all, a comparatively short time by which to judge results and perhaps women have only just proved their work and are at the threshold of a real career in investment banking, that tremendous field that offers so many thrilling and satisfying opportunities to men of broad intelligence and international vision.

I say *men* advisedly for no woman has yet been invited to leave the threshold and sit in those conferences where decisions are made which may effect a corporation, an entire industry, a country in South

America, or a European nation. In the big banks in New York where decisions of international importance are made a number of women have attained the rank of junior officers but there are no senior officers among them, while in the investment banking field no woman has attained the rank of a junior officer. Why is this? One hears many explanations. Women are too new in this field—but many men entering this business within the last decade now occupy positions of great importance; if women were made executives, men would have to work under them and the men would not like that; if women were in the buying department of a bond house they would have to be sent out on company business occasionally and what corporations would talk seriously with a woman if it wanted to borrow ten or twenty million dollars. Then, worse than that, they would occasionally have to be sent abroad, perhaps, and what South American, Japanese or European government would understand such a strange situation, so foreign to their ideas of the way in which business should be conducted?

Of course, there are women in politics in both this country and abroad and the world has rapidly become used to them; there are some outstanding women in business where the business has been started by women or there it has been left to her as with Lady Rhonda of Great Britain, but business in general is exceptionally conservative in its attitude toward women and there is still less open-mindedness in its attitude toward her than there is in the professions. The liberal-minded executives who believe in employing women and who think it is unfair to the woman, once having employed her, to stunt her growth by not promoting her when her work entitled her to such promotion are so largely in the minority in most organizations that they know that they would not advance their cause by overpleading and until the desire to get ahead, comes so overwhelmingly from the women themselves that business is forced to recognize it and to deal with it, it will never be a great problem.

While this is true of all business, it is true of investment banking in particular. More women with capital need to come into this business with the definite idea of learning it from A to Z, and of establishing their own firms, or of becoming partners in a stock or bond firm. A few women of ability, influence and wealth to whom finance would prove as fascinating and worth while a field as to their brothers would do more to establish the "open door," for women in this line than years of hard work without capital could accomplish. I do not mean that they should establish or go into firms where all the partners are women for their constant effort must be to prove themselves so able that they will be judged on merit and not disqualified because of their sex. The chief executive of the largest public utility concern in New York expressed a typical sentiment when he said recently at a woman's club that, in his opinion, a woman could not go to the top in his kind of business because she could not act as a man would and was therefore, automatically disqualified. That she might have a contribution to make that would be individual, and conceivably as valuable as that of the man, he did not concede for a moment. Perhaps the point of view, that women need to instil in their masculine colleagues is that of the postman who was the only man in the college class given to 35 workers in industry. When asked if he minded being the only man in a class with 34 women, he said, "Oh,no! You see these girls are different. They are so intelligent that they don't seem like women at all." It will be a great step forward in business when women are considered simply as human beings, and judged purely on the ground of their ability.

Their second great step forward would be a change of attitude, an overcoming of the inferiority complex, so to speak. It is only by the best kind of co-operation with men that women can succeed and the attitude of the greatest liberality toward their ambitions is usually found in the biggest executives, those who have the least reason to fear their success. Women in business, as a class, however, are too content with this kind of appreciation and consequently too willing to remain submissively in subordinate positions and accept the estimate put upon their so-called limitations. It is when they begin to be more ambitious, to have more courage and a larger vision, to think the "game worth the candle," that they will begin to succeed in business, not in comparison with other women, but with men and women. They are not sufficiently aggressive. But it may be said that some few who have been too aggressive have failed, and that is true. They have gone about it the wrong way, demanded instead of co-operating, fixed their attention on small grievances and instilled in men the feeling that they were fighting as women. As Virginia Wolff says, "It is fatal for a woman to lay the least stress on any grievance, to plead with justice any cause; in any way to speak consciously as a woman." To do one's best work, as she adds, "there must be freedom and there must be peace." The chief contribution that a woman can make in the business world, is through her best efforts to contribute a point of view that is individual, that does not appear that of a man, but may be worth while in adding something to his point of view and illuminating from a different angle the subject under discussion.

It would not be worth taking time to discuss woman's place in business, and in the investment banking business in particular, if the investment banking business were not one of the most important businesses in the world and did not vitally concern all men and women whether they realize it or not. Through this business unemployed capital becomes a productive force and is used to contribute directly to the creation of other wealth. Since the war, as you know, New York has become the money center of the world. This means that we hold great potential power, both national and international and upon the wisdom with which it is used depends our future prosperity or destruction, not only from a material point of view. We all want peace throughout the world and the sentiment in our big financial corporations will be of incalculable importance in making that peace possible and permanent. The general establishment of that sentiment will be the most constructive step ever taken by business. Recently it was announced that "There is no group of men in the world more anxious for the success of the London Arms Conference than the business men of America." This was the view of both Mr. Pierre du Pont, chairman of the Board of the du Pont Company and of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan Company. The speaker added that "among American business men there is no desire so strong as that which they cherish for permanent peace." As the financial business is at present constituted women will have very little to do directly with making that sentiment so strong that war will be impossible, but the financial world affords them one of the biggest and more worthwhile fields for human effort and if, in another decade they forge ahead as rapidly as in the last, it is both possible and probable that a few exceptionally able and intrepid individuals may be climbing toward the top.

I cannot close without urging more women everywhere to manage their own investments. An investment banker recently estimated that 41 per cent. of the nation's wealth is controlled by women, which great power within their grasp has not begun to be even realized by them. Their financial viewpoint is so untrammelled that whether they inherit money or make it themselves the keen zest which they show in attacking the investment problem and the seriousness with which they set out to master it, may change the whole financial and social order. Not so very many years ago women pioneered to gain the vote that they might have political equality and they continue to work for equality before the law. It is predicted that the influence which they will have through recognition of their potential financial power may be more speedily effective in securing that equality than any influence has ever been heretofore.

Woman, Wedlock and Nationality

By Burnita Shelton Matthews,
(Reprinted from the Kappa Beta Pi Quarterly)

IT WAS after a long and arduous struggle that the women of this country secured the passage in 1922 of the law declaring that "A woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage" to a foreigner. One of the leaders in this struggle was Ellen Spencer Mussey, pioneer woman lawyer. It now behooves the women of the United States to see that the United States delegation at the approaching World Conference on the Codification of International Law does not enter into any convention which contravenes the principle that a married woman shall have the same right to retain or to change her nationality as a man.

The first World Conference on the Codification of International Law will be held at The Hague, March 13, 1930, and the three subjects which will be taken up are nationality, territorial waters and responsibility of States for damages done in their territory to the persons or property of foreigners. The Council of the League of Nations voted to invite to the World Conference all countries which are members of the League, and the governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ecuador, Danzig, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia), and the United States.

The rule in most countries is that the wife on her marriage with a husband of another nationality loses her former status and acquires that of her husband. This rule is comparatively new. It seems not to have existed anywhere before the French Revolution. The code of Napoleon set up the rule that a woman must take the nationality of her husband, this being on the ground of the husband's "pre-eminence," and his absolute command and control in all matters affecting the family. The rule was adopted gradually in other European countries and in the United States. "In this way there has entered into the laws concerning the nationality of individuals the factor of marriage, a factor that has tended to create confusion and produce complexities."

Today only a few countries recognize the independent nationality of married women, and the women of many countries are uniting in the demand that the nationality of a woman shall not be affected by reason of marriage. The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, representing organized women of forty-three countries, and the International Federation of University Women insist that a woman, whether married or unmarried, be given the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality. The Inter-American Commission of Women, representing women in twenty-one American Republics, proposes that "there shall be no distinction based on sex in the law and practice relating to nationality.

In order to avoid conflicts the regulation of nationality by international agreement is being seriously considered. The Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia urges all organized women who are interested in this subject to take steps to indicate their desire that no international agreement be entered into which does not provide for women at least as much independence with reference to nationality as the women of the United States now possess.

Sculptor Speaks at Headquarters

ANGELA GREGORY, New Orleans sculptor, spoke at a reception in her honor given by the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party at Alva Belmont House on February 3.

Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, French artist and Feminist, introduced Miss Gregory.

Miss Gregory said:

"I WANT to thank the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party for the courtesy and hospitality which they are so graciously extending to me this evening. It is a great pleasure to come to these attractive headquarters and to meet those women who are doing so much for the advancement of their sex.

"As the Courthouse for the Parish of Orleans in New Orleans nears completion, a great deal of the happiness I had been feeling in the part I had in its creation has been removed by the passing of that great sculptor and personality, Antoine Bourdelle, who in the minds of artists and his pupils expressed the very essence of beauty in his personality and in his art.

"His word of approval or disapproval of my work as sculptor for the Courthouse was paramount to me and so I am deeply touched by the expression of my friend and former comrade of Bourdelle's studio (Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos).

"Owing to Bourdelle all the inspiration —all the training that enabled me to carry out this commission—owing so much to the master who so generously gave 'la petite Americaine' the hospitality of his private studios and who honored her by his inspiring friendship, it is only right that in speaking of my work, I pause to pay my tribute, to try to express in some small measure my heartfelt appreciation to the dear master to whom my indebtedness can be repaid only by the quality of the work I create.

"People say that artists love nothing better than to talk about their own work. This is perhaps true. The models which I executed for the sculpture on the Courthouse during the past year were for the limestone and bronze of the exterior and interior.

"There were pelicans, the State bird, eagles, figures of Liberty and Justice, and fascines in limestone. We chose four events from the history of New Orleans, which I incorporated into bronze basreliefs 8 by 10 feet. The first represents the first founding of New Orleans by the French. The second represents the Lafreniere Rebellion against Spanish domination, and the third the Battle of New Orleans, or the final breaking away from European rule. The fourth represents the contest for States' Rights in the uprising of the White League against the Metropolitan Police in 1874.

"There are three floor medallions for the main lobby, bearing the United States seal, the State seal, and the city seal.

"I feel that I owe the architects, Messrs. Diboll and Owen, an expression of my sincere appreciation, not only for this appointment given me so early in my career, but for the unusual freedom they permitted me in the designing and execution of the sculpture.

"And it may interest you to know that it was the first time in New Orleans that a sculptor was appointed to collaborate with architects on a building and as far as I can ascertain, the first time in the South, at least, that a woman was given such a job.

"Never in any of my dealings was I treated any differently because I was a woman from the other builders of the Courthouse. And so I felt particularly gratified when our very dearly beloved Dorothy Dix said to me a short time ago—

"'I am so glad it was a woman who did it.'"

MLLE. BUNAND-SEVASTOS in introducing Miss Gregory spoke of Antoine Bourdelle, her uncle and the teacher of Miss Gregory, telling how great was his interest in the women studying sculpture under him and his care that there should be no distinction between his men and women students. She said that this was a great inspiration to the young women studying sculpture.

A New Cable Act Proposed

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L. CABLE of Ohio, author of the Cable Act of September 22, 1922, has introduced a new measure to amend that act and "to prevent discrimination in the naturalization and immigration laws because of sex."

The distinctive thing about this bill among all proposals in connection with nationality is that it speaks of "spouse," not of "wife" or "husband," and applies to men and women alike.

It provides that "a citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of marriage or the loss of United States citizenship by the spouse on or after the date this section takes effect, unless a formal renunciation of citizenship is made before a court having jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens."

Dr. Emma Wold, authority on nationality laws, has analyzed the bill as follows for EQUAL RIGHTS:

The bill would amend the present Married Women's Citizenship Act of September 22, 1922, known as the "Cable Act." It would also amend a section of the Immigration Act of 1924, and a section of the Revised Statues dealing with the right of persons born outside of the United States to claim United States citizenship through the father who is a United States citizen.

I. AMENDMENTS TO THE CABLE ACT.

1. No one, man or woman, shall lose United States citizenship by marriage to an alien or by the loss of citizenship by the spouse, unless renunciation of United States citizenship is made before a proper court ("Loss of citizenship" in this amendment apparently refers to a loss by expatriation where the spouse is a citizen by naturalization.)

2. A man or woman citizen who is married to an alien and thereby acquires the nationality of the spouse shall, if he or she resides continuously for two years in the country of which the spouse is a citizen or subject, cease to be a citizen of the United States; but this shall not apply if the citizen has resided continuously in the United States for fifteen years immediately following the marriage. (The equality contemplated by this amendment is one of words rather than of fact. Under it a United States man citizen could not cease to be a citizen because at the present time he cannot by the mere fact of marriage acquire the nationality of his foreign wife, except under certain circumstances in Brazil and Japan. A woman citizen, however, has the nationality of her foreign husband imposed upon her by the great majority of countries. This amendment would, therefore, continue the discrimination against women by depriving them of their United States citizenship when they have lived in the country of their husbands for two years. No loss would follow if they lived in some other country.)

3. The amendments shall not restore citizenship lost under the act of September 22, 1922, but in any case when citizenship has been lost because of the marriage relation and foreign nationality has not been acquired by an affirmative act, it may be re-acquired by naturalization on full compliance with the naturalization laws, except that—

a. No declaration of intention, no certificate of arrival, and no specified period of residence are required.

b. Petition may be filed in a court having naturalization jurisdiction regardless of the kind or nature of the residence.

c. The petitioner may be heard at any time.

After naturalization, the citizenship status shall be the same as if the marriage had taken place after the new law takes effect.

4. Repeal of Section 5 of the Cable Act, which prohibits naturalization of a woman married to an alien ineligible to citizenship. This does not restore citizenship lost under Section 3.

II. AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION ACT.

1. To permit the alien husband of a United States citizen resident in the United States to come in as a non-quota immigrant. It would also permit the unmarried child to come in without reference to the quota. (The alien wife of a United States citizen may now enter outside the quota.)

2. To permit a woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage, or by loss of the citizenship of her husband or by residence abroad to come in outside the quota.

III. AMENDMENT TO THE REVISED STATUTES, SECTION, 1993.

Children born out of the United States before or after this amendment takes effect whose father or mother was at the time of birth of the child a citizen of the United States are to be taken to be United States citizens provided the father or the mother has resided in the United States.

REPRESENTATIVE CABLE introduced these proposed amendments on February 1, and the bill is numbered H. R. 9405, and is entitled, "A bill to prevent discrimination in the naturalization and immigration laws because of sex, and for other purposes."

Feminist Notes

Women Settle Strikes

"SOMETIMES the smile of a woman can do more to settle a strike than all the arguments a man can make," says James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and he entrusts the solution of some of his most involved strike problems to women.

Secretary Davis believes that a woman is best able to handle women strikers and that she can certainly manage men.

An outstandingly successful woman commissioner of conciliation is M. Emmilinne Pitt of Pittsburgh. She has been doing conciliation work for six years and has settled six strikes, all involving men workers, in the last five months alone.

Miss Pitt's first attempt to deal with men workers was caused by a mistake. A telegram was received in Washington telling of a "fabric workers" strike. Believing that the workers were women, the Labor Department immediately sent Miss Pitt who discovered the strikers to be men making steel fabrication for street cars. She settled the strike.

Anna Weinstock of Boston is another successful Government concliation worker, doing most of her work, however, with women strikers. She was largely instrumental in settling the Elizabethton, Tennessee, textile strike.

Heroines

A WOMAN, Barbara H. Muller of Charleston, South Carolina, was one of the two persons receiving silver medals awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in recognition of acts of heroism, which involved a sacrifice or risk of life in an attempt to save others. One woman, Anna E. Beinert of Tompkinsville, New York, received a bronze medal, as did forty-eight men.

Miss Muller, who is only 22, helped to save a woman from drowning at Sullivans Island, South Carolina, on July 13, 1928.

Anna Beinert, 26 years old, rescued an 8-year-old child from a rabid dog, in Tompkinsville on February 23, 1929.

Girl Legislative Page

MARIGOLD ROLLINS, 11 years old, of Austin, Texas, is the first girl page in the history of the Texas Legislature.

She has been appointed to serve as special page for Laura Burleson Negley and Helen Moore, women members of the State House of Representatives.

For Industrial Equality

ASKING that sex equality be observed in the consolidation and amendment of the English Factories Bill, two deputations consisting of members of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and of the Equal Right Committee have recently called upon the Home Secretary, J. R. Clynes.

Though both were united in their demand for Equal Rights and in their belief that all protective legislation for industrial workers should be based on the nature of the work and not the sex of the worker, their special requests differed slightly.

The National Union asked that the protective proposals in the bill be extended to men as well as to women and young persons, with each individual case to be judged upon its merits.

The Equal Rights Committee, which is a new society composed of a number of older and more established London women's organizations, asked for "the equal status and treatment of the sexes under all circumstances, as an essential for the economic emancipation of women" and asked for a separate treatment of young persons' cases. The Equal Rights Committee was also supported by ten societies located in the provinces.

Crane-Drivers

FINDING girls "more desirable" than men as crane-drivers, Messrs. F. J. Howden & Son of Hampole, near Doncaster, England, have been employing two or three girls for this work in their lime-kilns for several years.

The cranes stand at the foot of the kilns, where the limestone is burnt. The cranes then lift the burnt limestone about 50 feet to a weigh-bridge and trucks.

In explaining their preference for women crane-drivers, D. Howden, one of the firm's partners, said:

"My brother and I were about to join up in the wartime, and as there was no male labor available, we had to train girls in the work of driving cranes before we could join up. We have retained them ever since and find their delicate touch and other attributes make them more desirable in this kind of work than men."

Chimney Sweep

BECAUSE her husband is ill and unable to work, May Nelson of Lea Bridge, London, has taken over his work of sweeping chimneys.

She was at one time famous on the music-hall stage, and certainly displays versatility as well as courage in her new occupation.

News from the Field

Frances Roberts Speaks

FRANCES ROBERTS of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party spoke on February 17 before the American Federation of Industrial Women at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City.

"Industrial Conditions" was Mrs. Roberts's subject.

Commission Meets in Havana

THE first conference of the Inter-American Commission of Women is being held in Havana February 17 to 24. The commission meets in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

Headquarters of the commission's activities are in the Havana University where space has been set aside by the Cuban Government for this purpose. The business sessions of the conference are being held there.

Among the main business of the conference is the consideration of and the adoption of the Report on Nationality which has been prepared by the Nationality Committee of the commission. Alice Paul is chairman of this committee. This committee has just finished an exhaustive study of the nationality laws of the world as they affect women.

The subject of women's nationality is on the agenda of the World Codification Conference meeting at The Hague in March, 1930. If a treaty on woman's nationality is adopted by the commission, it will be taken to The Hague immediately after the conference in Havana.

"Women insofar as they are represented by the Inter American Commission, which is a governmental commission representing the twenty-one republics of this hemisphere," said Doris Stevens, chairman, on the eve of her departure for Havana in February, "mean to see to it that The Hague Conference adopts the principle of equal treatment between men and women in nationality or does not take action at all. This is the first time in history that world law on this point will be proposed. It is imperative that it should reflect the improved position of women and not reflect continued inequality. We are extraordinarily fortunate to be able to meet at this time in order to send our proposal to The Hague."

The National Woman's Party will entertain in honor of the American delegation to the Havana conference of the commission February 28. This function, the exact nature of which had not been determined as this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS goes to press, will also speed the American delegation going to the World Conference on the Codification of International Law, which opens in The Hague on March 14.

Mrs. Matthews Radio Speaker

BURNITA SHELTON MATTHEWS, attorney, will speak on "Women in the Laws" on the National Woman's Party's radio program over the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide hook-up on February 26, from 5 to 5.15 Eastern standard time.

Mrs. Matthews is an authority on the status of women under the laws of the United States and the various States.

Representative Gail Laughlin of Portland, Maine, member of the Maine Legislature and vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, spoke on February 19 on "Women as Lawyers." Representative Laughlin is a practicing attorney and a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Maine House of Representatives and of the Recess Committee on Revision of the Statutes.

She is a candidate for the State Senate.

Teas at Alva Belmont House

TEAS are held at Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the Woman's Party, every second and fourth Wednesday. The guests listen to the Woman's Party radio programs at these teas.

Groups Endorse Nationality Treaty

FROM every part of the country comes news that various organizations of women have endorsed the Equal Nationality Treaty proposed by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women and endorsed by the National Woman's Party.

Within the last week, word has come to Woman's Party Headquarters that the following organizations have adopted resolutions urging the adoption of the treaty, and in most cases also urging the President to instruct the American plenipotentiaries to the World Conferenee on the Codification of International Law to support an international agreement embodying equality in nationality laws:

The Soroptomists' Club, Washington, D. C.;

The Business and Professional Women's Club, South Bend, Indiana;

The Ninteenth Century Club, Corsicana, Texas;

The Woman's Club, Merchantville, New Jersey;

The Fortnightly Club, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York;

Organizations in Detroit and Birmingham, Michigan, Chicago and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Florence Bayard Hilles spoke.

The treaty reads:

"The high contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality."

Bertha Moller has left Chicago to make a tour of Indiana speaking on the nationality question. Mrs. Hilles has completed her tour of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Mrs. Dexter Otey will be hostess at a drawing room meeting at her home in Lynchburg, Virginia, on February 27, at which a speaker from national headquarters of the Woman's Party will talk on nationality.

Recognition for Homemakers

CAUSTIC references have been made in the Senate to the 'backward States" of the Middle West, but these States were among the first to recognize political equality of women, declared Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in a talk February 18 to the National Radio Homemakers' Club over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Speaking on "Recognition for Homemakers," the Kansas senator said the Census Bureau this year for the first time is recognizing the homemakers.

"Personally, I believe the Census Bureau might have gone one step further, and listed homemakers under the heading of 'occupations,'" said the Senator, "but at least the Federal Government has advanced one more step toward recognition of the most important person in American life."

Heavier burdens are borne by women than many realize, Senator Capper pointed out and asserted, that no one would think today of declaring that woman's place is in the home with the implication that the home is the only place for women.

Ida Mae Waters Dies in Baltimore

IDA MAE WATERS, wife of Willard G. Waters, 2643 North Charles street, died at the Hospital for Women of Maryland, February 12, exactly two months from the day she was stricken with partial paralysis, which an autopsy proved to be caused by a tumor on the brain.

Mrs. Waters was active in the suffrage movement and was a member of the National Woman's Party. Twenty years ago she was one of the organizers of the Woman's Suffrage Association of New York City; following this activity were several years of work as an organizer for the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Waters was one of those earnest, determined women who picketed the White House during the days of the World War.

She was also an ardent pacifist and was responsible for several peace demonstrations on Armistice Day during the past few years in Baltimore. On the night before the United States entered the World War she went to the Capitol, wearing a peace badge and talked with a number of Senators in an effort to keep the country out of war.

Mrs. Waters, who came to this city from Washington eight years ago, was a tireless worker for civic betterment and was active in the movement for covering foodstuffs on display in the markets. She was one of the instigators of the present anti-noise campaign in Baltimore.

Another of her interests was dramatics. She was for a time a member of the Play-Shop connected with Johns Hopkins University, and later on a member of the Play-Arts Guild. She was the author of several of the plays produced by the Little Theatre group.

Mrs. Waters was actively connected with the housewives' movement, first as a member of the Housewives' League, then as a member of the Housewives' Alliance, and finally as president of the National Housewives, Inc.

She was also the third vice-president of the International New Thought Alliance.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Blanche Green; a grandson, Teddy Green, and a sister, Mrs. Harold Hobart of New York City.

A New Thought funeral service was held at her home in Baltimore, Md. Burial was in Paterson, N. J., February 15.

Miss Laughlin Runs for Maine Senate

GAIL LAUGHLIN, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party and member of the Maine House of Representatives, is a candidate for State Senator.

As a Representative from Portland in the State Legislature, Miss Laughlin has made a name for herself as a leader in important legislation. During the last session of the Legislature, she led two important successful fights, one for adequate appropriations for child welfare and one for the retention of the pilot law. She was the House leader in behalf of the Portland Port Authority bill. She was responsible, says the Portland *Evening News,* for the insertion of the 40-year limitation in the charter for an important power project.

The *Evening News* also says:

'An important piece of social legislation of which Representative Laughlin was the author is the law giving to mothers equal powers with fathers over minor children.

"She is the only woman in Maine to serve on the Legal Affairs and Judiciary committees. As a member of the 83rd Legislature she served on the Legal Affairs Committee and in the present Legislature on the Judiciary Committee.

"She is a member of the Recess Committee on the Revision of the Statutes."

Of Representative Laughlin's other activities, the *Evening News* says:

"Miss Laughlin is president of the Women's Division of the Lincoln Club, a past president of the Woman's Literary Union of Portland, and chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

"She is a native of Washington County, born in Robbinston. She was graduated from Portland High School, Wellesley College, and Cornell University Law School, and is a practicing attorney in Portland. She is a member of the American Bar Association, the Maine Bar Association, and the Cumberland County Bar Association.

"She has made special studies of the tariff and industrial questions. Her expenses at law school were paid by writing tariff articles for the American Protective Tariff League. She formerly was an expert for the United States Industrial Commission.

"An ardent champion of suffrage for women, she toured the country from Maine to California in the suffrage campaign."

Representative Laughlin is a convincing speaker and a humorous one. There is no more ardent and tireless advocate of Equal Rights between men and women.

The Maine primaries will be held in June and the election in September.

Representative Laughlin spoke on the Woman's Party's radio program on February 19 on "Women as Legislators."

May she increase her experience on this line in the Upper House of Maine's Legislature!

110th Anniversary

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Woman's Party honored the 110th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony on February 15 by the placing of a wreath on the statue in the Capitol of the three Equal Rights pioneers, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. For over fifty years Miss Anthony worked for woman suffrage and the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution which enfranchised the women of this country is popularly called the 'Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

A delegation of the National Woman's Party attended the meeting in honor of Miss Anthony, in which a number of women's organizations of the city united, held Sunday afternoon in the Young Women's Christian Association auditorium. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, was one of the speakers.

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